

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXV, NO. 4

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2182.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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### MORTUARY REPORT.

Following is the Mortuary Report for the month of May, 1900.

BY AGES.	
Under 1	27
1 to 5	2
5 to 10	1
10 to 15	1
15 to 20	1
20 to 25	1
25 to 30	1
30 to 35	1
35 to 40	1
40 to 45	1
45 to 50	1
50 to 55	1
55 to 60	1
60 to 65	1
65 to 70	1
Over 70	1
Total	91

BY SEX.	
Male	52
Female	39

BY NATIONALITY.	
Hawaiian	46
Chinese	9
Portuguese	13
Japanese	15
Great Britain	4
United States of America	4
Other Nationalities	7

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.	
May, 1899	53
May, 1900	53
May, 1897	45
May, 1898	48
May, 1899	51
May, 1900	51

BY WARDS.	
Ward 1	22
Ward 2	23
Ward 3	22
Ward 4	22
Ward 5	17
Non-residents	11

DEATH RATE PER 1,000.	
Annual death rate per 1,000 for month	24.23
Hawaiian	13.12
Chinese	10.00
Portuguese	24.00
Japanese	17.45
All others	19.41

CAUSE OF DEATH.	
Appendicitis	1
Atelectasis pulmonary	1
Abscess of liver	1
Ascites	1
Accidental	2
Beri-beri	2
Bronchial catarrh	1
Chorea of liver	1
Burns	1
Consumption	18
Congestion of lungs	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1
Convulsions	1
Dysentery	2
Edema (general)	1
Erysipelas	1
Enteritis	1
Endocarditis (chronic)	1
Epilepsy	1
Fever—Typhoid	1
Fever—Typhoid	1
Gangrene	1
Heart disease	6
Hemiplegia	1
Inflammation of lungs	1
Measles	2
Old age	4
Septicemia	1
Pneumonia	6
Scour	1
Strangulated hernia	1
Syphilis	4
Suicide	1
Tuberculosis	1
Umbilical hemorrhage	1

C. CHARLOCK,  
Registrar Births, Marriages and Deaths.

### Anglican Chronicle.

The Anglican Church Chronicle, edited by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, is just out for June. This month's number is especially readable and instructive. Mr. Mackintosh possesses the ability to a remarkable degree, of making religious subjects most interesting, and the Chronicle will repay a careful perusal.

### Rob Roy Safe.

A report comes from the Garden Isle that the supposedly lost schooner Rob Roy was seen with a cargo of water aboard, at anchor in a sheltered light on leeward Kauai.

### Fool Killer Wanted.

A Japanese blew off his right hand while dynamiting fish near Waiakua on Saturday. He has promised not to do it again.

## STEADY ADVANCE OF THE BRITISH TROOPS

### Orange Free State Annexed to the Empire.

#### To Be Henceforth Called The Orange River State

#### Boers Pray and Fight -- Important Movements Pending--British Near Johannesburg--At Mafeking.

LONDON, May 27.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"VEREENIGING, Sunday, May 27—1:15 p. m.—We crossed the Vaal this morning and are now encamped on the north bank. The advance troops, which crossed yesterday, were only just in time to save the coal mines on both this and the other side of the river from being destroyed. Our casualties were four.

"Baden-Powell reports that the railway between Mafeking and Bulawayo has been restored and that supplies are being brought into Mafeking. He says the Canadian artillery joined Colonel Plumer from Beira with incredible rapidity.

"Lieutenant Webber was taken prisoner at Heilbron a few days ago. He went there on telegraph duty. It was not known that our troops had been temporarily withdrawn."

"ROONSTAD, May 27.—General Hamilton has invaded the Transvaal, having crossed at Wonderfontein Drift.

"TAAIBOSCH, Saturday, May 26.—General French crossed the Vaal at Landegues Drift yesterday, and General Henry, with mounted infantry, today. They pushed forward and nearly succeeded in saving the bridge, only the northernmost span being destroyed. All the refugees agree that the mines will be destroyed.

"The Boers are taking up a position at Klip River Drift, having left the Vaal. The commandants have assembled to discuss the advisability of discontinuing the struggle. Meanwhile there is a force of the enemy at Myrtol.

LONDON, May 28.—2:30 a. m.—When Lord Roberts wrote his first dispatch on Transvaal territory yesterday, shortly before 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he was fifty-one miles from Johannesburg and seventy-seven from Pretoria. His immensely superior forces had passed the Vaal river, their last great natural obstacle, at three points.

The Vaal forms a curve of eighty miles from Parys on the west to Zand drift on the east. The concave of the curve is toward the Free State. Thus Lord Roberts, advancing along the railway, was in a position to strike any part of the crescent by shorter lines than those by which the Boers could reinforce the threatened points. The Boers retreated almost without a show of defense. General French and General Hamilton apparently did not fire a shot.

Of Lord Roberts' force, eleven men belonging to the Eighth Mounted Infantry were the first to ford the river. They came upon a Boer patrol looking at Viljoen's drift, and a skirmish lasting ten minutes followed. Two hundred Boers tried feebly to hold the Vereeniging Colliery, but they were dislodged.

The Boer rear guard is at Moyerton, ten miles south of Vereeniging. Their main body is moving toward the Klip river hills that cover the south side of Johannesburg.

While Lord Roberts' 30,000 infantry, 20,000 horse and 150 guns are moving on Johannesburg and Pretoria, through a parched and deserted country, the situation at the Transvaal capital as it was last Friday is thus described by an observer who sent his message by private hand to Lourenço Marquez yesterday:

"The situation, both from a military and a political point of view, has become very critical. President Kruger yesterday admitted that for the first time matters are very grave. The Boer determination is to trust everything to a last stand on the Gatsrand mountains, to the north of Pocheefstroom, where 3,000 Kaffirs are digging trenches. To that point every available man and gun has been sent.

"The whole of the western border of the Transvaal from end to end is defenseless, and General Baden-Powell can march in when he likes. Lord Roberts, on the other hand, will encounter the greatest resistance. The Boer endeavor is to lure the British into appearing to threaten Johannesburg with attack, an excuse thus being given them for the destruction of property. The Transvaal Government will not dare destroy the mines and property without an excuse. Much dynamite has been sent down the line and 100,000 cases lie ready at Zuurfontein, near Johannesburg.

General Louis Botha and General Lucas Meyer have pleaded for the preservation of property. Both are large landed proprietors and fear confiscation, but they have not received satisfactory replies from President Kruger.

"Meanwhile many French and German adventurers have come forward with schemes and inventions for blowing up the British troops. Some of these have received a tacit permission to experiment. One German invention is for use on a railway, where it lies perfectly concealed until the weight of a passing train explodes the charge.

"General Lucas Meyer says surrender would be at once proposed by the Boers, but everybody fears the ignominy of being the one to make the proposition. He declares that he is assured that his men will not stand. President Steyn and Mr. Reitz, the Transvaal State Secretary, are strongly opposed to peace, but Kruger is not so much against it."

### NEAR JOHANNESBURG.

LONDON, May 28 (midnight).—The War Office just before midnight published the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"KLIP RIVER (Transvaal), May 28, 5:25 p. m.—We marched twenty miles to-day and are now eighteen miles from Johannesburg. The enemy had prepared several positions where they intended to oppose us; but they abandoned one after the other as we neared them. We pressed them so hard that they had only just time to get their five guns into train and to leave as soon as some of the Austral Infantry dashed into it.

"French's and Ian Hamilton's forces are apparently engaged with the enemy about ten miles to our left, as firing has been heard since noon. H. J. Whigham has just returned to Lourenço Marquez from Pretoria, where he went disguised. He writes that Kruger has all the arrangements made for flight, presumably to Holland. A special train, provisioned, is always ready with steam up. The train waits near Pretoria.

"The farmers near our line of advance are surrendering with their arms and horses. "Rundle occupied Senekel on May 24th. No report of what took place has reached me yet."

### LATEST FROM ROBERTS.

LONDON, May 29, 2 p. m.—The tenor of Lord Roberts' dispatch of last night and the news from Pretoria this morning lead the authorities here to expect further important news from the British Commander in Chief, later, they hope, from Johannesburg. The remarkable rapidity of Lord Roberts' movements and the unwonted mobility of the whole British army under him have upset the calculations of the home observers as much as they appear to have disconcerted and demoralized Lord Roberts' Federal opponents. Possibly even now he is at the gates of Johannesburg, and it is believed ten days hence or less he ought to be demanding admittance to the Transvaal capital itself. If the Federals ever really intended to stagger humanity by blowing up the gold reef city and the mines, which is doubtful, Lord Roberts may yet be too quick for them, and arrive before they have time to do any wrecking. The majority of the burghers will undoubtedly be glad of an excuse for saving the mines, and they may find the excuse in Lord Roberts' skill in hustling them out of one position after another.

The effectiveness of the British invasion of the Transvaal is further emphasized by the news from Pretoria of the occupation of Zeerust and the advance on Lichtenburg. Apparently the British dragnet will be drawn through the Transvaal as it was in a similar manner hauled through the Free State. The fighting at the Klip river Sunday, reported from Pretoria, was presumably done by Generals French and Hamilton in forcing their way round to the northward of Johannesburg.

The Orange Free State was annexed to the British Empire May 28, according to Capt Towns advice, but Lord Roberts seems to have given his army the first intimation of this on the previous day.

### THE BOERS FLED.

KLIP RIVER, Monday, May 28.—The Boers after preparing a good position, fled early. The train bearing their last detachment, was nearly captured by Wilkinson's West Australian. Prisoners taken state that there was no intention of blowing up the mines, declaring that the threat was made simply with the intention of frightening away the burghers.

The British advance force is now within fifteen miles of Johannesburg.

### FREE STATE ANNEXED.

CAPE TOWN, May 28.—The Free State was formally annexed today. CAPE TOWN, Monday, May 28.—Lord Roberts yesterday announced to his troops the annexation of the Free State which hereafter will be called The Orange River State.

### FIGHTING AND PRAYER.

PRETORIA, May 28.—The British occupied Zeerust this morning and a large force is marching on to Lichtenburg.

An official bulletin states that the British crossed the Vaal river Saturday. General Lemmer had a severe fight at Klip river. Five of the burghers were wounded and two were captured. The British were 5,000 strong.

By an order recently issued, the President decreed that May 27 and the two following days be observed by the whole country as days of prayer, humiliation and the confession of sins and that petitions should be offered for relief from oppression.

Fighting took place at Vanwytrust, fifteen miles south of Johannesburg, with a large force of British which broke through from Klip river.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, May 28.—The British guns at Ingogo have been heavily bombarding the Boer's positions since daylight. The Boer guns have replied intermittently.

### BOERS ON THE OUTLOOK.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A Sun cable from Pretoria, May 20th, via Lourenço Marquez, May 22, 9 p. m., says: "In an interview today President Kruger said that unconditional surrender was out of the question. The Transvaal, he declared, would fight on until most of its burghers were killed. 'But,' he added, 'There is plenty of life left in them yet.'"

Rev. Mr. Bosman, who is by far the most influential clergyman of the Transvaal burghers' church, and who is known to be an opponent of the Kruger government, and who was a bosom friend of the late General Joubert, was interviewed today on the prospects and the probable outcome of the war. He said:

"The two republics may be crushed by the overwhelming forces of the British, but the national spirit of the Afrikaners will never be exterminated. They will, just so certain as time rolls on, rule South Africa, even if it must be under a foreign flag."

States Attorney Smuts declared that the Transvaal government would be obliged to fight on to the bitter end. Recent utterances of British politicians, Smuts said, indicated that no mercy would be shown to the two republics, which were now aware of what their ultimate fate would be. The war, Smuts declared, would not be concluded for a long time yet. He regretted that Johannesburg should be compelled to suffer, but the government had no choice in the matter. The pressure was too great.

### SCENES AT MAFEKING.

MAFEKING, May 18, via Kimberley, May 24.—The British relieving force occupied this town at 9 o'clock. The garrison immediately moved out with twelve-pounders and pom-poms and attacked McMullin's laager. The Boers resisted weakly for a half hour and then fled in disorder, leaving their tents, wagons and implements. The British then occupied all the Boer positions.

Colonel Baden-Powell gave the garrison an opportunity to revenge themselves, using the relief force as a reserve and as supports. Men and women swarmed to the house-tops, and Lady Sarah Wilson on a bicycle accompanied the troops as far as the Boer lines.

The town guard formed up in the market square for the march past the relief force. There was immense enthusiasm over the fact that the relief of the place was accomplished by colonials.

### ADVISED TO SURRENDER.

CAPE TOWN, May 28.—It is reported here that President Kruger has received a communication from Abraham Fischer, one of the Boer delegates now in the United States, advising him to surrender on the best terms obtainable from Lord Roberts. It is also understood that when Lord Roberts crosses the Vaal river he will issue a proclamation announcing that if the burghers return to their farms their property and stock will be respected.

### TRANSVAAL NOTES.

The Minor News of the Coast Files Itemized.

Mafeking took its relief very coolly. Boer envoys in America were well received. It is reported that Kruger looks worn and miserable.

There is a great exodus from the Transvaal via Delagoa Bay. On May 25th Buller's army was facing a strong Boer force at Laing's Nek.

May 25, Cecil Rhodes was at Beira. Cecil Paul asks the Transvaal burghers to turn out in London at an alarming rate.

May 25, all the burghers in the Harrismith-Vereeniging district have returned to their farms.

May 26, Roberts' force crossed the Vaal river near Parys. Censors are concealing their tactics.

President Kruger is reported to have transferred his property to personal friends and abandoned extreme positions. The report is of growing opposition to Kruger.

On account of information received at Victoria that Boer sympathizers had left San Francisco for the former place, double guards have been placed upon the docks and around the town.

May 26, British in New York celebrate the recent successes of the British arms. The great National Bazaar in aid of the war efforts is opening in the Prince and Princess of Wales in London.

May 26, Roberts' advance was checked by the Rindoset river, which was not fordable, reported to be.

Boers are rapidly transferring goods from Pretoria.

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## BOXERS ON WAR PATH

### A State of Civil War in China.

#### ADVANCING ON PEKING

#### Foreign Powers Assembling Ships at Taku and Russia Preparing to Use Troops.

LONDON, May 28.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says advice from Suichuan, province of Hupeh, report that "Boxers" have destroyed two villages and massacred many converts of the French missionary stations. The general commanding at Shi Nan Fu, it is added, sent a regiment to the scene of the disturbances. The soldiers were ambushed by the malcontents and lost twenty-six men killed. Reinforcements have been dispatched from Ichang.

### Movements of Boxers.

PEKING, May 28.—The diplomatic corps is now in session considering the situation caused by the Boxers. The foreign guards will certainly be brought here. The position of affairs is alarming. Railway communication with Tientsin is interrupted.

TIEN-TSIN, May 28.—The Boxers burned the Lulin station, on the Luan River, twenty miles from Peking, last night. They also wrecked the track, destroyed a number of cars and murdered several Chinese employees. The Boxers are marching on toward Peking.

It is reported that while retreating several Belgian engineers and their families were cut off at Chang Hsia Tien, ten kilometers from Feng Tai. They are now defending themselves on a hill. No Peking trains are running. The Boxers are now burning Feng Tai. It is reported that the safety of the Belgian engineers is doubtful. Several missionaries have been cut off at Pao Ting Fu.

SHANGHAI, May 28.—The troubles arising from the Boxers of the Government troops by the defeat of the Boxers have extended to Tientsin, where work on the railway is almost completely stopped. Five hundred refugees have sought the protection of the French Cathedral at Peking.

### America's Course.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: On the basis of recent telegraphic reports from Mr. Conger, United States Minister at Peking, the State Department has determined to follow the course of the European nations in bringing all its moral influence to bear on the Chinese Government to the end that strong measures may be adopted for the suppression of the Boxers. Conger's most recent report showed that this anti-foreign and anti-Christian organization was operating in the province in which Peking is situated and had massacred a number of Catholics at a village forty miles from the capital. The department has instructed Conger to notify the Taung-tai Yamen that the Government expects it to take measures promptly to suppress the operations of the society and to make good its promises of furnishing protection to Americans and their interests. Conger will act in this matter independent of the other foreign representatives at Peking, the United States Government in its instructions to him having followed its uniform rule in that regard.

The "Boxers," originally a gymnastic association, is now the most powerful political organization in China. It unquestionably gains much of its strength from the belief that the Empress Dowager sympathizes with its purpose. It is opposed to the reform movement and to Christian missionary work. So far there have not been any outrages on foreign residents, but the native Christian converts have suffered severely, women and children not being exempt from the murderous assaults of the fanatics. The future course of this Government has not been determined, but if drastic measures should be adopted by the European countries American marines and bluejackets will probably be sent to Peking and to American missionary stations to protect the lives of the citizens of this country.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A cable to the Sun from Shanghai says: It is reported from Suichuan, Province of Hupeh, that the Boxers have destroyed two more villages inhabited by converts of the French missionaries and massacred the inhabitants. The Chinese troops who were sent to suppress the Boxers were ambushed and twenty-six of them were killed and many wounded. Reinforcements have been ordered to the scene of the disturbance. The Chinese Government has sent a note to the diplomatic representatives of the various governments promising to suppress the Boxers throughout the kingdom. The ability of the Government to carry out this pledge is generally doubted.

PEKING, May 28.—A force of Chinese cavalry that was attacked by "Boxers" (Continued on Page 4.)

## PRESIDENT DOLE A REPUBLICAN.

President Sanford B. Dole was interviewed yesterday by the Advertiser on the question of his politics.

"Mr. Dole, it has been stated that you are not a Republican?" was the question put to him.

"I have always considered myself a Republican, and so consider myself now," was President Dole's reply.

"The child usually follows his father in politics," he continued. "My father was a Whig and came here before the Republican party was born. Doubtless he would have been a Republican. Here until now we have had no opportunity to take part in the party politics of the United States, nor need to affirm our political faith. I think I am not called on in my present office or in that of Governor to take a partisan position.

"As Governor, I am appointed by President McKinley to administer an honest government to all the people of Hawaii, without regard to party affiliations. This I shall do. I will state, however, that I have always considered myself a Republican, and consider myself a Republican now."



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Water.  
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 For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Pimples, Blackheads, Pimples, and sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It  
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The Standard Oil Co.







## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1900.

## THE REJECTED CLAUSES.

The only success boasted of by the machine is in striking out the clauses in the rules governing the Republican party which were put there to secure honest primaries. Two of them are the vital clauses of every measure provided by the Legislatures of the States to protect the purity of the primary election; and opposition to them there as here is confined to the professional politicians who want to gain by fraud what they cannot get by votes or deserve by moral worth.

The two clauses referred to are as follows:

Section 4. After said permanent organization all applicants for membership must attend at a regular meeting of the precinct organization in which they reside, and sign an application for admission, in which said applicant shall state that he is a resident of said precinct, is in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, and he intends to vote for its candidates. Said applicant shall be referred to a committee on membership, which shall investigate said applicant's eligibility and report thereon. A majority vote of the members present at such meeting shall elect.

Further by requiring that registration for party primaries close fifteen days before holding the election.

Now what did these clauses mean? The first one meant that a man must make it clear that he is a Republican before he can be permitted to vote at a Republican primary. Is not that reasonable and in strict accord with party usage in every well-governed community? In the States, men who want to use a party to elect themselves and their fellow schemers to office so they can plunder the taxpayers, object to this clause and try to substitute the "open primary," but the places are now few and far-between where such primaries are permitted to exist. Even California balked at the open primary after a long experience in seeing corrupt Republican bosses win in it with the help of Democratic heels loaned by corrupt Democratic bosses, and the Stratton reform law was the result. Such reforms are common everywhere on the Mainland but the trafficking politicians who want to govern Hawaii for their private benefit are fighting tooth and nail to prevent their introduction here—and characteristically they try to make a virtue of their offences.

The second clause, over the fraudulent elimination of which the machine men chuckle, is one of the most necessary safeguards of the honest primary. The idea of closing primary registration fifteen days before election is to enable Republicans to inspect the rolls for the names of Democrats, aliens and others who have no right to share in the internal government of the party. By means of a demagogic appeal to the natives, Mr. Humphreys, who is becoming our most discredited politician, induced them to reject the clause. That Mr. Humphreys evidently wants is a primary where any one may vote without challenge, whether Democrat, alien or nondescript, providing he votes the Humphreys' ticket. In other words he wants a corrupt primary, knowing the machine can win in no other.

It is perhaps as well that the would-be bosses have shown their hands thus early, or it gives the Good Government people of both parties a chance to demand an honest primary law from the Legislature. By that means the stone that the builders rejected shall become the head of the corner. The clauses will yet be enacted in statutory form for the government of all parties; enacted by the help of native votes and for the one purpose of excluding fraud from the ballot-box. Mark the prediction!

## WANTED A SPOKESMAN.

The Democratic party made a rash experiment Saturday night in trying to get a couple of roosters to crow for it. Reputable cockerels in good health, sound of wind and limb and warranted twins from an egg marked B. W. (Bryan wins), were brought face to face with the rank and file of the party. At once they had a spasm of fright. Their tail-feathers drooped, their cocky air departed, and both stared blankly at the Democratic crowd. The red comb of one turned pale when Dr. McGrew flapped his arms and gave a faint crow by way of starting the music. The other heard C. J. McCarthy trying to crow and he rubber-necked for the upper rafters. Every seductive blandishment failed; neither rooster would sound a note at a Democratic meeting. Both acted as if crowing there would be like crowing at a wake.

If our Democratic friends will pardon the suggestion, let them next try a mule. Rufus Choate once compared the Democratic party to a mule because it had no pride of ancestry and no hope of posterity; and since then the mule has been Democracy's concrete representative in the annals and caricatures of the time, or Democracy has been the mule's—we don't know which. At any

## RESULTS OF THE CONVENTION.

The results of the convention were acceptable in all but a few minor details to the Good Government Republicans. The latter found the natives with them save in a brief interval when lackada and his friends believed the falsehoods that were told about the session and meaning of the honest primary rules. They also got the organization of the convention; they forced the other side to vote for the national delegates they wanted; they got an acceptable Territorial Committee, and they did it all while the majority of the old leaders and of the so-called Missionary party held aloof. The latter took no special part in the proceedings, being content in the thought that the little faction which McCants Stewart had scattered in open meeting and Charley Achi was sure to trap in the convention, would not require the rallying of the whole party to suppress it. There was no use in firing a Columbiad battery at a rat's nest.

We know of no more propitious fact than that, in every fair fight, the machine clique has been outvoted without the Good Government Republicans half trying. What the machinists won at the primaries against the few who took the trouble to go there was won by the fraudulent colonization of voters. To keep McCants Stewart—a man who makes all the machinists shudder worse than Clarence White did when he forgot the Dillingham speech that somebody wrote for him and was obliged to draw on his own intellectual resources—to keep him out of the Republican convention a ballot box was stuffed. Then to bring the infamy of the machine to a climax Lorin Andrews was falsely accused and the rules intended to secure honest primaries—which the machine is almost as much afraid of as it is of Charley Achi or McCants Stewart—were attacked at a vital point. Thus every slight success of the machine was won by misrepresentation and fraud, while the substantial fruits of victory remained with the detachment of Good Government Republicans that was detailed to give the would-be bosses a taste of their quality.

But victory does not end the matter; there are other struggles to come. The machine wants to control the Legislature so it can frame a municipal government for Hilo and Honolulu that will permit itself to be robbed. The scheme is already incubating and must be defeated. It will be defeated, when the time comes unless fraud is again triumphant.

rate it is peculiarly fitting to have the mule speak for the Democratic party; for one thing the mule might not be so particular as a rooster which has a family example to set. There are mules which from long Democratic association may be trusted to bray whenever they get the chance. We don't believe any of the Democratic leaders would have to set the example as McGrew and McArthur did with the roosters, but that the very sight of a Bryan gathering would make an average mule raise the voice of him in sheer good-fellowship. So try the mule next time; give the historic First Democrat an honored place in the speaking program—the place which the advertising columns of an evening paper led us to suppose he would occupy last Saturday night.

## THE PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the Republican Territorial Convention was brief and to the point. The Advertiser has already published it but it will bear repetition:

We endorse the foreign policy of the Administration of President McKinley and commendate the Republican party and its leaders on the position taken which resulted in the annexation of Hawaii.

We appreciate and are thankful for the liberal terms of the Act whereby Hawaii is constituted a Territory of the Union. We look forward with eager interest to the laying of the cable that will connect the Territory with the Mainland and the world; and to the speedy completion of the Nicaragua canal, whereby Hawaii will become in fact the cross-roads of the Pacific.

We favor the speedy enactment of laws for the establishment of such county and municipal governments as may be necessary to bring the conduct of our local affairs into full accordance with the theory of American institutions and the principles of home rule.

We declare ourselves in favor of the extension of the homestead principle and the enactment of such laws as will, with the least difficulty and expense, provide homes for the many.

We call upon all citizens and voters in the Territory who are in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, and in favor of good government, to join our ranks and associate themselves with the party that has ever stood for liberty and progress.

We believe the interests of Hawaii can be trusted in the hands of the party that gave to the country a Lincoln and a Grant, a Garfield and a McKinley.

This platform is one that Republicans of every school can stand on and it has the further merit of putting the Hawaiian Republican party in the way of winning the good opinion of the national organization.

Now that the Hawaiians have a chance to know that they were deceived by Mr. Humphreys as to the meaning and authorship of the honest primary rules they find still another incentive to stand with the Good Government Republicans for the common welfare.

Judge Carl Smith is the kind of a leader the Good Government Republicans of Hilo and the big Island generally will make no mistake in following. He will be a needed antidote for Leobenstein whom a bauble which the machine men proffered but were not able to deliver tempted into a disgraceful fellowship.

We are getting the same kind of a waterfront here which the notorious James Turk gave to one of the Coast cities and the sooner the authorities and the Chamber of Commerce act for its improvement the better. It is bad enough when sailors are shanghaied but patience ceases to be a virtue when lives are put in jeopardy.

The Associated Press, not being under the ban of the San Francisco merchants, is able to tell the truth about the bubonic plague. We give some facts in point this morning. The plague exists in San Francisco, and every paper in the United States, save those in San Francisco itself, is presumably telling about it.

## LOCAL DEMOCRATIC CLAIMS.

We print the Democratic local platform, which takes the shape of an Address to the People of Hawaii, and shall discuss its various claims and proposals in a short series of editorials.

For this morning it will suffice to point out the inconsistency of preaching and practice. At the outset this address says that the party, with "unwavering consistency," has always insisted upon "freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of all constitutional limitations."

These are high sounding words, but we challenge contradiction when we say that they are absolutely meaningless in the States where the Democratic party is strongest, that is, the Southern States. Before the war the Democracy neither in the North or South permitted the free and unhindered publication of anti-slavery newspapers. A Democratic mob wrecked Owen Lovejoy's printing office at Alton and killed him; a Democratic Mayor and Sheriff tried to confiscate Wm. Lloyd Garrison's anti-slavery paper at Boston. For years after the war, and in some places now, the Southern Democracy would not allow Republican papers to be issued. So much for Democratic respect for the "freedom of the press."

The other claims, "freedom of conscience, preservation of personal rights, equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations," are wholly indefensible in the face of the refusal of Southern whites in at least seven States to let colored citizens have any of the rights of suffrage that lawfully belong to them. What "freedom of conscience" has a man who is driven from the ballot box when he wants to vote as his conscience dictates? What "preservation of personal rights" is there when the rights of citizenship are denied? What "equality of citizens" is there before the law when the color line is drawn at the lawful ballot box? What "faithful observance of constitutional limitations" can there be when fraud and force are used to annul a constitutional amendment for partisan advantage?

Do we take too much for granted in the stories about Southern suppression of the negro vote? Far from it. Every charge we have made is supported by the boastful testimony of Senator B. R. Tillman of South Carolina in his article in Leslie's Weekly for May 12, on "How the South Suppressed the Negro Vote." Here is a telling paragraph towards the close:

"The suppression of the colored vote, first by force and fraud and later by constitutional methods, has been the subject of much adverse criticism by those who knew nothing about the horrors of carpet-bag rule; but those who participated in the struggle to wrest the State from the hand of robbers who had used the ignorant and debased negro vote to waste our substance and destroy our civilization have no apologies to make and will leave to the impartial historian of the future the question as to whether the end justified the means. The people of South Carolina do not doubt what the verdict will be; neither do they care."

And after that the great Democratic leader compares the native Hawaiians to the negroes and demands the same repressive treatment for both classes. Speaking of the opinion of the South, the stronghold of Democracy, Mr. Tillman says: "There will be no toleration of a policy which demands one course to be followed in the South and another in Hawaii and the Spanish Islands."

In the South, where the race question is understood, there is little difference of opinion as to not wanting any more colored people added to our population.

So much for the truth about the opening claims in the Democratic platform, and more anon.

—Senator Nathaniel P. Hill of Colorado is dead.

## THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Our contemporary, the Maui News, has the following rejoinder to an article in these columns, which we are glad to print as a side-light upon a subject which may at any time assume grave national importance:

In an elaborately written and apparently well considered editorial in the Advertiser of Monday last, the matter of the Monroe doctrine is discussed, and its abandonment advocated. If the Advertiser speaks as a mouthpiece of the Republican party, it is simply trying blindly to open a joint in the armor of that party through which the lance of its opponents will pierce its vitals with deadly effect.

To take the view that the Monroe doctrine should be abandoned simply because it is not a producer of leaves and flowers for the United States, shows that the writer has not looked beyond the length of his nose into the true raison d'être of the existence and perpetuation of the doctrine. Suppose for one moment that the Monroe doctrine were abandoned, how long would it be before England, France and Germany would pick quarrels with the weak republics south of us, and coolly proceed to dominate them and reduce them to provinces. The lust of expansion is strong, and not growing weaker, and the result would be in the end that the Continental countries—and the United States, too, for that matter—would soon be snarling at each other like hyenas, while they gnaw the bones of the defunct South American republics. Remember Maximilian.

The points we made were that the United States cannot defend South America against the encroachments of a first-class European power without maintaining a larger army and navy than the people are willing to pay for. A navy for such a purpose would have to be big enough to cover our own immense coasts and to also prevent the landing of a foreign army on Latin American soil. Moreover, our army would have to be large enough to spare two or three corps for service in the countries lying south of the United States. It is conceivable that, for such a purpose, this nation would be forced to accept a marine budget as large as that of Great Britain, and adopt a scale of military expenditure as great as that of Germany.

But one thing could possibly excuse the outlay, namely, the monopoly of South American trade. The United States at the present time is a very small exporter to the countries south of the Isthmus, as compared with three or four powers against whom, politically speaking, we assert the Monroe doctrine. For its work a continental policeman this country gets no gratitude and few favors. Under such circumstances it is not an absurd sentimentalism to assume the enormous risks of a protectorate, which includes the peril of a billion dollar war.

The time is near at hand when Europe will knock imperatively at the South American door. Germans are overrunning Southern Brazil and settling up their institutions there; two millions of Italians are in Argentina; Great Britain covets portions of Venezuela; France wants districts in Northern Brazil. One of these days Germany may form a dual alliance or a Dreihund to demand concessions in South America, or some European power may wage war upon one of the Southern "republics." Defeat it and take a land indemnity. Should the United States fight over that? Heaven forbid! Our political interests are not great enough south of Panama—they are all embracing north of it—to be worth the loss of a single brave sailor's life; and our commercial interests there are not of enough account to compensate us for three months of war.

True, the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine would bring about the partition of South America; but what of it? Probably we should get our share of the spoils or, at least, be granted a free hand north of the Isthmus of Panama. To the practical mind, partition is what South America deserves and needs more than any other one thing. The land is lying fallow now, its resources neglected, the early ambitions of its people lost in sloth and indifference. The character of Spain deadens its life. Vitalized by strong foreign blood, the blood of conquering races, it would blossom, in due time, with the fruits of thrift and industry. Then the United States would be likely to gain a rich trade. Our commercial treaties with Europe probably applying to European dependencies, save with those of England, and we should be free from a political incubus. What is there in the fetch of the Monroe doctrine which ought to prevent?

The plague has been in San Francisco within the past three months. Whether it is there yet is an open question. Absolutely nothing can be told about the status of things from the stories in the San Francisco newspapers owing to the pressure brought upon those journals to save the business of the port.

Miss Rowena Dowsett and Mr. Herbert Vivian Turner are to be married in St. Andrew's Cathedral on Wednesday, June 6, at 8 p. m. Only relatives and a few intimate friends will be present.

A native from Wailua plantation was brought to the Queen's hospital Thursday evening suffering from a broken arm and leg sustained by a fall from the mill. His name is Kamukila.

## "Strike For Your Altars and Your Fires."

Patriotism is always commendable, but in every breast there should be not only the desire to be a good citizen, but to be strong, able bodied and well fitted for the battle of life. To do this, pure blood is absolutely necessary, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific which cleanses the blood thoroughly. It acts equally well for both sexes and all ages.

Humor—"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver bile, the most irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## BOXERS ON WAR PATH

(Continued from Page 1.)

lost a Colonel and seventy men killed and wounded. Li Hung Chang has been confirmed in the view of the Chinese. Tan Chun Lin, the former Viceroy, has been ordered to remain in Peking to await employment.

## Boxers Drilling.

SHANGHAI, May 21.—The members of the Chinese secret society known as the Boxers are now openly drilling at Peking, and many high Manchus, including members of the Imperial Clan, are joining the movement, which is becoming as threatening to the diplomatic representatives as to the Chinese Government. J. D. Decolgan, the Spanish Minister and dean of the diplomatic corps, has made a demand upon the Tsung-li Yamen, couched in the strongest terms, for the immediate suppression of the Boxers, threatening that otherwise all the Powers concerned would land troops in China.

LONDON, May 25.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Tien-tsin dated Tuesday says: "The massacre of seventy native Catholics at Kao Lau Tsun on May 18th is ascribed to the convulsions of Fokas, the virtual Governor of the Province of Pechili, who is accused of favoring the Boxers. It is reported that General Yang Fu Tung, who was sent by the Viceroy with troops against the Boxers, was murdered at an interview with their leaders."

ST. PETERSBURG, May 21.—The Russian battleship Poluda and the Russian cruiser Aurora were launched today in the presence of Emperor Nicholas. The Czar also watched the keel-laying of two other battleships.

## Russians Mobilizing.

LONDON, May 25.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says it is believed Russia is about to land troops at Taku from the coast where 20,000 are in readiness. The Chinese are reported to be sending large masses of troops overland from Hu-Nan and Kiang, but the Generalissimo refuses to assume command on the plea of sickness.

The "Boxers" assert that they are confident of receiving support from the Dowager Empress, Princess Kiang Yi and Chang Tuan and the entire Manchurian army. Throughout the north the "Boxers" are enlisting hordes of desperadoes. They are intent upon expelling everything foreign.

SHANGHAI, May 25.—The Russian Minister at Peking has telegraphed asking that all the available gunboats be sent to Taku.

TIENTSIN, May 25.—A detachment of 30 Chinese soldiers has cleared the railway between here and Peking, and the ordinary service was resumed at noon. No news has been received from the Belgian engineers engaged in the construction of the Luanan line, and other respects the situation is more quiet.

Thirty Japanese have arrived from the gunboat at Asokan.

## Views About Boxers.

NEW YORK, May 25.—In discussing the "Boxer" movement, the Rev. Isaac Taylor Headland, professor in the University of Peking, who left Peking on March 7 and is now in New York, takes a somewhat peculiar view of its origin. He said:

"The French Catholic priests are the cause of trouble. The French Minister in China had the Catholic priests make Chinese officials of defined rank, whose business it is to decide cases of litigation between Chinese and Christians and Chinese. When a Catholic priest enters a Chinese court, if he outranks the Chinese official, he decides the matter. If he outranks him, the Chinese official's official rank amounts to about the same thing."

"It is apparent to the authorities that Russia does not propose to be behind in any move looking to the dismemberment of the empire, and it would not be surprising if some day the world should wake up to find that Russia had quietly annexed Northern China. Such action would probably be precipitated by the landing of foreign troops, which would be made the excuse for it. It is known here that Russia did not join with other Powers of Europe in making representations to the Chinese Government with respect to the 'Boxer' movement, basing her refusal upon the fact she is an Asiatic Power. The natural result of her refusal has been to increase her influence at Peking."

"The Chinese charge that the priests procure decisions in favor of the French Catholics through their influence. In the perspective of the merits of the case, this has been going on for a long time and the irritation caused by it has resulted at last in the Chinese forming the secret societies called 'Boxers.' This in Chinese is Li-Ho-Tsun, the meaning rightness; the Ho standing for peace and the Tsun meaning fist, which the professor illustrated with clenched hand."

## Peril of Missionaries.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Should the "Boxer" movement in China threaten American missionaries and American interests, adequate measures will be taken to provide them with protection.

Rear Admiral Kempf, commanding the senior squadron of the Asiatic fleet, which, according to an order just issued, will "comprise all vessels north of Hongkong," arrived at Taku Monday on board the cruiser Newark. He will at once communicate with United States soldiers in a very awkward position with respect to landing troops in China. It is not desired to take any such action, for one reason, because Americans are distributed at widely separated points, and for another reason, because the entrance of the Americans would be followed by similar action on the part of the Powers of Europe.

It was reported today that Minister Wu had called at the State Department to confer with the officials relative to the "Boxer" movement. This is untrue. Minister Wu states that he has not been divided how serious the movement is, but he is inclined to believe that it is exaggerated.

## TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

News of Coast Files Abbreviated for Quick Reading.

Mrs. Gladstone is dying.  
King Otto of Bavaria is near death.  
Mrs. Langley sailed for Europe May 25.

The Calumet and Hecla mine is on fire.

Small fights are of daily occurrence on Luzon.

St. Louis street car strikers killed a policeman.

King Leopold of Belgium is visiting in London.

Marconi has returned to New York from England.

Little change has taken place in the Indian famine.

David Ward, capitalist, of Pontiac, Mich., is dead.

Joe Gans knocked out Dai Hawkins in three rounds.

Frances Bicknell Carpenter, portrait painter, is dead.

Philadelphia heads the National base-ball league.

New oil reefs have been found near San Jacinto, Cal.

Sharkey is trying to back out of his fight with Jeffries.

The natives lost heavily in the fighting at Coomassie.

A wave of temperance is sweeping over San Jose, Cal.

Another death due to bubonic plague occurred at Smyrna.

The view of the eclipse from Cadiz was very successful.

The steamer Mink is reported sunk in the Sinaloa river.

The widow of Captain Gridley gets \$50 a month pension.

Germany is rising in importance as a money-lending power.

Anderson of Utah University has run a mile in 3:25 seconds.

Maitre Lahori will lecture in America on the Dreyfus case.

Japan has placed five torpedoes at mouths of her harbors.

The Fair estate must pay \$69,000 taxes on railroad bonds.

The Groat anti-margarine bill has been favorably reported.

Porto Rico petitions for tariff reduction on rice and olive oil.

Bids accepted for first 600 miles Pacific cable, price \$600,000.

W. K. Vanderbilt's new yacht Virginia has been launched.

President McKinley viewed the eclipse from the Dolphin.

Riots have occurred in Perania, Prussia, against the military.

The French Minister of War, De Gallifet, insists on resigning.

A new \$200,000 Labor Temple is being planned for San Francisco.

Terrific weather has been experienced by steamers off the Sound.

John King, rescuer of Fenians in the Catalpa affair, is dead.

A clear shed train on the B and C has made 90 miles an hour.

Miners in convention in Denver denounced the Philippine war.

Gen. Sir Power Palmer is the new commander-in-chief in India.

Ex-Senator Murphy Foster has been elected Senator for Louisiana.

Western farmers and stock-raisers oppose the meat inspection bill.

London is awaiting the coming of the Shah of Persia and his wife.

Nevada University defeated University of Utah in athletic events.

The French cut out Sunday games at Exposition to please Americans.

Government forces in Colombia are being defeated in the revolution.

A Colorado murderer was lynched at Pueblo in the heart of the city.

Hugh J. Grant gets \$200,000 fee as receiver of New York street railway.

The Elks of California will gather in force at San Jose on July Fourth.

Countess Telfener, sister of Mrs. John W. Mackay, is visiting New York.

Two carloads of California fruit have arrived in Paris in perfect condition.

American indemnity claims against Turkey are being pressed strongly.

The Henry Irving-Terry tour of the United States netted about \$200,000.

Rev. Charles Sheldon, of Christian newspaper fame, has gone to Europe.

J. S. Sullivan has retired from the ownership of the Kansas City Times.

Rev. Dr. John Scudder of the Dutch Reformed mission in India is dead.

Admiral Schley's fleet will stay in South American waters for six months.

Gen. Hernandez the revolutionary leader of Venezuela has been captured.

The new road of the West Side Flume and Lumber Co. has been opened.

Robert Wizerlow, author and composer, committed suicide in St. Joseph, Mo.

The general elections in Belgium show a Socialist gain over the Catholics.

A scheme to turn the lodge in Golden Gate Park into a public library is on foot.

Cecil Rhodes and others plan to spend \$500,000 in prospecting West Africa.

Col. Padilla, rebel governor of Nueva Eriga, has been captured by Americans.

American Consul Stone, at Cape Town, urges Americans to join British Army.

Former Governor Fifer of Illinois is proposed for second place with McKinley.

Rep. Wm. Alden Smith of Michigan entertained the Boer envoys in Washington.

Ex-C. Benedict and Grover Cleveland have arrived at Bermuda on the yacht Onida.

An effort is being made to establish a Federal Department of Mines and Mining.

One thousand men were thrown out of work at Joliet, Ill., in the Illinois Steel Co.

Queen Victoria cabled McKinley thanks for congratulations on her birthday.

Charles B. Stone, manager of English breweries, died at his home in San Mateo.

"Lucky" Baldwin has sailed for Alaska with an outfit for a gambling establishment.

Fourteen young Porto Ricans have arrived in the States to be trained for priesthood.

Bernardo Higuera of San Jose has awakened, after being unconscious for seven days.

Marshall Field gives to Conway, Mass., his native town, a library containing \$100,000.

The Epsom carnival opened with good weather. The Prince of Wales was present.

A powerful organization has been formed in California for the protection of game.



## THE HAWAIIAN

### Character Certificates to Be Issued.

## ACTION OF MAUI-PLANTERS

General News of That Island—A Road Desired Up Iao Valley on Waiehe Side.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, June 2.—Maui plantations in the Planters' Association recently organized have made arrangements whereby certificates of character are issued to deserving laborers when they leave a plantation, and withheld from the undeserving. In this way they think to stop idleness among the Japanese especially. Then, too, the system of profit-sharing is being gradually instituted. On Hamakua, the planters have made a certain percentage of profits. Also extra inducements are being offered to steady and industrious laborers, though to be successful the inducements should be uniform on all plantations.

Today Mr. W. R. Beckwith, bookkeeper of Puna plantation, drove to the coast to be married. He is accompanied by the best wishes of his many Makawao friends. Mr. W. Chamberlain of Honolulu will take Mr. Beckwith's position at Puna for several months.

It is rumored that Mr. L. Barkhouse, of Kipahulu, is to be the new manager of Pioneer plantation, of Lahaina. Miss Claire Schneider departs today for La Crosse, Wisconsin. She has been a resident of Hilo for several years past and a most popular one. Her many friends wish her "bon voyage."

During the afternoon of the 21st the Ladies' Thursday Club discussed "Ruekin" at the Hamakua home of Mrs. R. D. Baldwin.

Today by the Claudine Mr. and Mrs. A. Baldwin of Hamakua go to Honolulu for a brief visit.

On the 13th, the Maunaloa Seminary of Makawao will hold its closing exercises. The next meeting of the Makawao Literary Society will take place next Friday evening, the 8th, at Mr. D. C. Lindsay's, Puna.

Weather—Less rain than last week, though natives prophesy a wet summer.

## FROM THE MAUI NEWS.

### Happenings as Set Down by the Wailuku Newspaper.

The following is taken from the bright columns of the Maui News of June 2, published at Wailuku:

### Wailuku School Concert.

Owing to the fact that several of the island steamers will leave Maui for Honolulu on Friday next, in order to give the Maui people a chance to attend the races in Honolulu, the grand concert of the Wailuku public school will be held on Thursday evening, June 7th, instead of on Friday, the 8th, as was first intended. Tickets printed and sold for the 8th will be good for the 7th. This promises to be one of the most successful of the Wailuku school has had for many years. Miss Nape, the special music teacher, has spared no pains to have the several classes thoroughly drilled on choice selections, including solos, concert singing and tableaux, to say nothing of Ten Little Sunflowers and other songs. The proceeds of the entertainment will go to pay for a piano for the school.

### Huelo Notes.

The concert given for the benefit of the church at Huelo on the evening of May 20th was a success as regards numbers, merit and receipts. The Sunday schools of Keamane, Hailua, Kookoo and Huelo were represented. The Kookoo Club responded to many encores, and the Hawaiians deserve much credit for the general excellence of the program. Bread, cake and coffee were served at the close. The school house and teacher's cottage were thrown open for the use of visitors, for whose comfort every provision had been made. During the night the rain flooded the church, giving proof positive of the imperative need for repairs.

The Huelo on Sunday was so good throughout that the judges were unable to give first place to any one. The contribution from the Huelo Sunday school was \$10. The proceeds from the concert were \$12, and a like amount from the Huelo. The expenses not exceeding \$4. A new roof and other repairs are to be added at once.

With the exception of five, the Government school at Huelo, of fifty pupils, are all Hawaiians. The school buildings are in good repair, but old. The skill of the teachers in the use of the Hawaiian language and the school rooms quite attractive. The grounds surrounding the school are beautifully kept and look quite homelike.

It is to be regretted that Huelo school is to lose the services of so valuable a teacher, for our native schools need such men, who are able and willing to do work such as is being done at Huelo.

### A New Building.

The foundations are laid and the framework is erected for a business block owned and erected by Hon. A. N. Kepikahi, on his lot at the corner of Main and Market streets. The building will have a frontage of eighty feet on Market street and thirty-two feet on Main street. The corner will be occupied by Lovejoy & Co., as a wholesale liquor house. Mr. Kepikahi, a prominent Japanese merchant of Honolulu, will occupy the opposite end of the building as a store. The Maui Labor Bureau will also have offices in the building. Mr. Kuwa, a Hawaiian, has the contract for the construction of the building.

### Work on Reservoir.

Work on the reservoir is being pushed rapidly, and Mr. Field, who is in charge of the work, is making the dirt fly. He says that the hole is now big enough to bury the whole of Wailuku, but as a matter of fact there are but few Wailukans who should be buried just yet. Most of them are quite alive and are keeping right up with the progressive times which have come to us.

### McKay Entertains.

On last Saturday night Judge and Mrs. W. A. McKay entertained quite a number of guests at a chère party. The beautiful grounds and the lawn were lit up with Chinese lanterns, producing a real fairyland appearance. After the games were concluded and the price distributed, the guests were treated to an elegant supper.

### Lahaina Wedding Bells.

The marriage of Miss Sarah Doherty and Mr. W. H. Crozier took place last Sunday evening, May 27th, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. M. Ryba, in Honolulu. The bride, who has lived all her life in Lahaina, is well known and highly esteemed by all for her many lovely qualities. The groom is a son of Mr. A. Crozier, of Honolulu.

## THINGS OF DIRTY WORK

### Shipping Master O'Dell Struck Down.

### ASSAILANTS ARE UNKNOWN

### Under Cover of Darkness Brutal Attack Is Made on the Victim.

### Small Notes.

### Notwithstanding the plentiful rains on the pasture land of Maui, the beef which is sold in the markets in Honolulu is not so good as it should be.

### There are others in the sailor traffic. Lewis & Turk are "shipping masters," and both O'Dell and Lewis & Turk are called "crimps." They haven't any use for O'Dell. He is a competitor. They have told him so. Messrs. Lewis and Turk and O'Dell don't speak as they pass by, unless they have something unkind to say to each other. When they do speak they talk plainly, very plainly.

### O'Dell was felled to the ground by a murderous blow on his skull from behind. The gentleman or gentlemen who struck him were modest and objected to getting an axe and planting it in the defenceless man's countenance in a straightforward manner; they must needs use their fists, or crowbar, whatever the deadly weapon was, from behind.

### O'Dell has strong nerves and is well put together. It took most of his remaining strength to carry his head around on his shoulders yesterday. It was very heavy. It was an awful sight.

### There was one spot that was not smashed; that was a dimple in his chin, which showed up to great advantage amidst the mountainous formations on his face. He received several cruel blows on the back of his head. His forehead bulged with bruises. Chips were taken out of his ears. His eyes were framed in all the colors of the rainbow. He talked out of a corner of his mouth. His upper lip protruded eloquently and his general appearance was that of a man who had been kicked several times in the head and face by a healthy mule.

### O'Dell said nothing. He seemed afraid to speak. Fear of another merciless thrashing haunted his dizzy brain and tied his tongue. He knows something of who came near killing him, but is afraid to tell, although it is said that he made a statement to Marshal Brown.

### O'Dell's wounds are not limited to his head. His shoulders, arms, ribs and waist are all marked with testimony of the cowardly assault.

### When O'Dell was attacked he was on his way home. He had been playing billiards up town for some time. He states that he was assaulted without the slightest warning. Before he could defend himself or get out of the way he was lying in a heap on the ground. More he will not say.

### The unfortunate man arrived here not long ago as an officer on one of the deep-water vessels. He was connected for a time with the Sailor's Home. Recently he left that institution and has been engaged in the shipping business since. He had made arrangements to secure a crew for the M. P. Grace which is booked for the Sound. For some reason or other O'Dell gave up the vessel went to Lewis & Turk for a crew.

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# NEWS OF THE ISLAND OF HAWAII

The Hawaii Herald and the Hilo Tribune furnish a budget of interesting news. The following is culled from those papers:

The trouble on the Kona sugar company plantation is of a more serious nature than at first reported. During the past ten days Messrs. W. W. Hall and F. W. McChesney, representing the company, visited the plantation and were present when Sheriff Andrews made an investigation of the recent assault case. The result of the conference seemed to be, according to Sheriff Andrews, that the directors of the company were unfortunate in the selection of a manager.

The trouble dates back to the latter part of last year. The company is conducted on a co-operative plan in so far as labor is concerned, there being 117 contracts with Japanese. Mr. Hayashi, who is a sort of leader for the Japanese colony, has a contract with several others in a hui and they have a luna. According to the contracts the Japanese were to be furnished seed cane and that it was to have been planted in September last.

## "How Trouble Began."

They were instructed when the contracts were made to prepare the land and keep it weeded preparatory to planting. September came and there was no seed for them. Their request to the manager was met with instructions to keep on weeding, seed would be ready after a while. Some small patches were planted by individuals but in the main little was done. In January a Japanese contractor had some trouble owing to the manager's cow breaking down the fence three times and injuring the cane. The last time the contractor chased the cow out of the lot and struck it with a hoe. The plantation luna then assaulted the contractor beating him about the head. Dr. Hayashi was appealed to and it was decided to call on the manager. On the way to the office they met him and together entered a store. The manager sent away all the Japanese but the one who had been assaulted by the luna and after they had gone he assaulted the man on his own account, hitting him in the eye. After doing this he had a warrant sworn out for the arrest of the Japanese on the charge of malicious mischief, and the man was tried and fined ten dollars though he appeared in court with his face disfigured and his eye badly swollen.

## Warrants Sworn Out.

The Japanese then held a conference and swore out warrants for manager and luna. The men were arrested, pleaded guilty and were fined two dollars each as a proof that an attack upon a cow is more serious in Kona than an assault upon a human being. After this little affair the manager wrote Mr. Hayashi that his contract had been cancelled for non-performance of his duty, to wit: failure to plant seed cane as provided and he was notified never to appear on the company's land again. The Japanese who was assaulted received the same instructions. A protest was made and the manager told the men that he could break contracts as he saw fit. Another conference of the Japanese was held in January, when these last orders of the manager were issued and the men decided to strike. After a time some of them tired of being idle and without money made overtures to Manager Cooper. After listening to them he said they could go to work provided they would leave the Japanese association. This was refused by all but two or three who went to work. Those men were afterwards notified by the other Japanese to quit work or take the consequences.

## Raucously Japanese.

These threats were communicated to the manager who told them to keep on working and they would be protected. Two weeks ago they were assaulted and one of them was left for dead but it is hoped that he will recover. Sixteen of the men were arrested and taken to Kohala by Deputy Sheriff Overend of Honokaa and three of them were brought here and held as witnesses. Before Mr. Hall left for Honolulu he told the men that their request for the removal of Manager Cooper would have the attention of the company as he could not be discharged without the vote of the directors and possibly the stockholders. He admitted that the existing condition of affairs was worse than he imagined from reports received in Honolulu. If there is a change of management and the men are given new contracts such as Mr. Hall proposes they will all return to work.—Herald.

## Japanese Interests.

The local Japanese colony has of late made several progressive moves. One of the sure signs of progress was the opening of the Hilo Agency of the Yokohama Specie Bank. This Agency has room in the New Spreckels' Block. The Yokohama Specie is one of the most important and affluent of the Oriental banks. The Hilo Agency is under charge of its resident agent Mr. J. Asagawa, a gentleman of considerable talents.

Another progressive move this colony has made was the organization, last Sunday of a Japanese Labor Union. Officers already elected are: B. Onome, president; vice-president and auditor, S. Minikishi; treasurer, I. Asagawa. The secretary has not as yet been named, as this officer, together with two superintendents and one interpreter will have to be paid regular salaries. Room 9, up-stairs, new Spreckels' Block, is at present the headquarters of the Union. Besides the above officers there is a Board of Directors consisting of twelve members. By-laws have already been adopted and will be translated into English and as soon as this is done an application for a charter will go forward and the Union will incorporate.

## To Act as Mediators.

The expressed main object of this Union is to act as mediators between employers and employees. In cases where their mediation is desired the duly elected officers of this Union will

be arbitrators. Their policy for the present is thus outlined. Said Mr. Minikishi to a Tribune reporter: "Our present aim is to make our countrymen remain satisfied with the manner of labor, amount of pay and treatment they are having now. We will advise them that the time is not opportune to demand reforms, increase in pay and things of like nature. We shall in no way antagonize employers and we shall be always willing to mediate between the employers and those employed. Misunderstandings are generally easy to adjudicate if people will only go about them in the right way. I find that many a little friction has taken place in the labor field of Hawaii owing to misunderstandings. Once a misunderstanding is cleared up our countrymen are easily satisfied."

Asked as to whether the Union would undertake to furnish laborers, the above gentleman said: "Our Union is not in existence for that purpose. We will, of course, be able to make recommendations in the selection, etc., of laborers. We may undertake to have orders for laborers pass through our Union, but we shall not go beyond this, and will in our turn pass orders on to labor agencies."—Tribune.

## The Planters Organize.

The plantation managers of this island met at the Engine House on Thursday last for the purpose of organizing an island association and making provisions for labor should contingencies arise after the contracts are cancelled. The session lasted all day and representatives were present from all parts of the island. The following officers were elected: C. C. Kennedy, president; John A. Scott, vice-president; Henry Deacon, secretary; F. R. McStocker, treasurer; and George Ross, auditor. There will be a convention of island planters held in Honolulu on June 4th, and Messrs. Moir, Moore, Hind and McStocker were elected as delegates to attend.—Herald.

## Hilo Woman's Board.

Last Saturday noon the ladies of the Woman's Board gave a luncheon in one of the stores in the new Spreckels' Block. The room was very gracefully decorated with palms, ferns and bamboo. Small tables, decked with fine linen and dainty china, with the homelike chafing-dish in the near background, rendered the scene more attractive still. The menu was simple, but delicious, and consisted of dishes which everybody appreciated.

After the luncheon was over, the treasurer, Mrs. Severance, found that the society was the richer by \$59. The money is to be expended on home-revolutions; especially for the Free Kindergarten, which is accomplishing so much for the children of Hilo, and the Sewing School, recently established by the society in the Waialakea River district.

The ladies, under the leadership of their president, Mrs. Ke'ney, deserve a great deal of credit for the smoothness and precision with which the luncheon went off, and for the pleasure they gave the public.—Tribune.

## San Francisco Plague.

Having successfully guarded against plague while it existed in Honolulu, the people of Hilo will have to take steps to keep the disease from crawling in via goods from San Francisco. Fortunately the disease is confined to the Chinese quarters there, and as but few goods are imported by Chinese from their countrymen at the Coast, the danger will not be great. But quarantine must from necessity be enforced according to federal laws of the United States, and merchants who depend upon getting goods promptly from the coast will be disappointed. Until the disease is stamped out a twenty-one-day quarantine will be the rule. In the meantime Hilo merchants can return to their first love, Honolulu.—Herald.

## Wanted—A Postmaster.

Kawaihae needs another postmaster badly. The Kinau takes out copies of Herald and Tribune for subscribers at that end of the island, and they are supposed to be forwarded by the postmaster at Kawaihae by first mail after

arrival there. A gentleman just returning says he was in Kawaihae and saw the newspapers taken from the bag brought over on the Kinau, that he went to Waimea with the mail carrier and saw the bag opened, but the bundles of Herald and Tribune were not there. Reaching Honokaa, he said. Evidently there is something rotten in Denmark or Kawaihae. Two weeks ago an order for printing was mailed at Honokaa, addressed to the Herald, but up to the hour of going to press the letter has not been received. Under the laws of the United States matters will run differently or people will have to go back to pioneer ways and send mail by private messenger.—Herald.

## Memorial Day.

There was almost a general cessation of business in Hilo yesterday in the observance of Memorial Day. There are not many veterans in Hilo, but the few there are marched in the procession in honor of the memory of those who served during the Civil War in America and who afterwards found graves in Hilo.

The line, consisting of a platoon of police as escort, Hilo Band, Cadets from the Boarding School, Veterans and Sons of Veterans, Flower Girls, Knights of Pythias, Foresters, Teachers and Pupils of the Union, St. Mary's and other schools, formed at Waianuenu and Bridge streets about 2 p. m. and marched as far as St. Mary's School, then along School street to the cemetery. The rain, however, seriously interfered with the services there. A. Richley was marshal of the day and Rev. R. K. Baptiste the orator. Rev. J. A. Cruzan was the chaplain.

The school children took deeper interest in the day than ever before, and they are largely responsible for much of the floral decoration.—Herald.

## Death of T. J. Higgins.

Thomas J. Higgins, retired coffee planter and capitalist, died at the residence of J. W. Mason at 2:45 yesterday morning of disease of the stomach. He had been a sufferer for about a year but the disease did not assume a serious form until a few weeks ago. He was conscious at the time of his death, which had been expected for the past ten days. Deceased was born at East Brewster, Mass., July 5, 1838. He came to the Islands five years ago and engaged in coffee planting, disposing of his interests when the Olua Sugar Co. wanted the lands. Before coming to the Islands he was a capitalist in Chicago and Kansas City. He had large interests in Chicago, Kansas City and throughout the State of Kansas at the time of his death. He was also one of the heaviest stockholders in the Hilo Mercantile Co. Besides his widow and one son, he leaves two children by a former marriage. Mr. Higgins was a man of genial disposition and made many friends. During his residence in Olua he made weekly visits to Hilo, where he was always pleasantly greeted by everyone honored with his acquaintance. Funeral services were held at the Foreign Church at 4 p. m. yesterday and were largely attended. Rev. J. A. Cruzan delivered an address and appropriate hymns were rendered by a male quartette. The pall bearers were Messrs. McCallin, Little, Bergeren, Easton, Akai and Danohue, all employees of the Hilo Mercantile Company.—Herald.

## Honoluluans Coming.

Honolulu seems likely to come up in a body to the "second city" to celebrate the "Glorious Fourth" party, we presume as a matter of curiosity to see what this town that kicks so much reality is, and partly as an evidence of good feeling and appreciation of the efforts made by our local men to give two days of racing and general sport, with prizes that are worth while. All the people who have put through the program and put up the money may be congratulated on having done something which will put Hilo to the front more, perhaps, than anything else in recent years.—Tribune.

## Hilo Possibilities.

Hilo is pretty well stocked with pessimists who build barbed-wire fences around their real estate instead of selling it to enterprising people who would like to build on it; then they sit on the fence and creak at people who are pushing new enterprises, and try to make everybody believe things are "false alarms." The Kohala-Hilo railroad has had its share of this sort of treatment, and we hope the news brought by a Honolulu man recently returned from New York that the bonds to the amount of \$3,000,000 have already been floated, and that previous delay was only due to delay in legislation, will set the croakers at rest or send them off on a new subject.—Tribune.

## Romeo and Juliet Opera Company.

Preparations for the production of "Romeo and Juliet" on the evening of July 3d are being pushed ahead, rehearsals are well attended, and the performance promises to be a huge success. It has been decided to divide the proceeds equally between the Hilo Boarding School and the Hilo Library.—Tribune.

## Booked for Roderick Dhu.

A late San Francisco paper says that the following have booked to come to Hilo per Roderick Dhu which ship is now on the way up: Ronald Kennedy, Miss Alice Shaunbrook, Lewis Schoen, Mrs. W. S. Wise, Miss Elsie Grubie, and Miss Edith Alexander. It is quite probable that all the passenger space aboard the Dhu will be spoken for before that vessel reaches the Golden Gate.—Tribune.

## Hilo Railroad.

Construction work on the Hilo railroad is completed to the seventh mile and the rails will be laid to the Olua mill site by Saturday night. Car building is being pushed and within another week cars will be ready for the rails. The formal opening of the line will probably take place about June 15th.—Herald.

## May Settle in Hilo.

Mr. Lewis Schoen and wife, parents of Messrs. Bert and Irving Schoen, Mrs. E. E. Richard of Hilo and Mrs. August of Kona, have booked at San Francisco to come down per Roderick Dhu. They may settle in Hilo. Mr. L. Schoen is a grain merchant and commission agent and may establish himself here in that line.

## May Get a Position.

The Tribune has been informed that the friends of Dr. David W. Marsh in the State of Oregon are urging his appointment to a Federal office in the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Marsh has a host of friends in Hilo who would be greatly pleased to see him recognized. He has been connected with the Tribune from the beginning, and while we would lose a capable young man from our office force, we would be pleased to see the efforts of his Oregon friends successful. He is said to have the support of the Oregon Delegation in Congress.—Tribune.

## Odor and Ends.

Mr. F. W. McCormick, representative of the Rock Island Railroad, in San Francisco, was a passenger by the Kinau Wednesday. He returned to Honolulu by yesterday's boat. Mr. McCormick is touring the Islands for the benefit of his health.

Chas. E. Egan left by the Kinau for Honolulu to attend the 11th of June races. He will return to Hilo for the Fourth of July events, bringing with him two fast harness horses to compete in the races on that day. Negotiations are now pending for the sale of his coffee plantation in Olua. That accomplished, he will leave for California where he will make his home.

John Lyeurgus, formerly of Hilo, is now in Honolulu. He arrived from Greece last week, and will shortly visit his nephews in Hilo.

Various national flags were at half mast on Wednesday and Thursday last out of respect to the memory of the late T. J. Higgins.

Mrs. W. S. Wise, three children, maid, and Mrs. M. E. Dykes, mother of Mrs. Wise, are expected to arrive in Hilo by the Roderick Dhu.

Mr. H. B. Gehr, president of the Kohala-Hilo Railroad Company, accompanied by Mrs. Gehr, arrived by the Kinau from Honolulu.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

## CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

## HOP BITTERS

IS THE BEST

## TONIC

For people in this climate.

It is a Valuable Remedy for General

DEBILITY.

BILLIQUENESS,

NERVOUSNESS,

MALARIA, ETC.

## Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd

HONOLULU.

AGENTS FOR THE—

Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162.

Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses.

Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

The Balmise Fire Insurance Company

Capital £10,000,000.00

Fire Fund and Reserve for Uncollect-

ed Premiums £23,923,134.16

Fire Insurances effected as above at the Lowest Rates.

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LIMITED

AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN

ISLANDS...

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

AGENTS.

FORT STREET.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Genuine  
Coughs,  
Colds,  
Asthma,  
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was not dishonestly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the wife of the defendant, Dr. J. Collis Browne, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, June 1, 1904.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN OF EVERY KIND, relieves aching, WITHOUT HEADACHE, AND INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of

Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION. The im-

mposed sale of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne

bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, and in bottles, 1s. 1/6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer.

J. T. DAVENPORT,

33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.



TESTA; OUR TESTA; BEWARE OF THE DAY  
WHEN RED-SHIRTED ROBERT APPEARS ON THE BAY.  
FOR THE BRAVE GARIBOLDIAN NEVER WILL PLEAD  
FOR A CHANCE TO FOLLOW WHERE HE YOU SHALL LEAD  
O BETTER, FAR BETTER, RED-FISH AT THE DOCKS  
THAN THE LEADER WHO LL QUICKLY KNOCK OFF  
YOUR BIG SOCKS.



## PLANS FOR BIG TIME

Dancing Pavilion to Be  
Erected.

ADMISSION DAY'S JOYS

Cabinet Votes Money--Various Mat-  
ters Acted on by Execu-  
tive Council.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

At the meeting of the Executive Council yesterday those present were President Dole, Ministers Mott-Smith, Damon and Cooper, and Messrs. J. B. Atherton, W. O. Smith, J. H. Fisher and J. A. Gilman, representing the Citizens' Executive Committee for the celebration of Territorial Day.

The Committee asked permission of the Executive Council to construct a dancing pavilion fifty by seventy-five feet on the Waikiki side of the Executive building according to the plan which was produced, the lumber used in its construction to be furnished and removed by the contractors and the pavilion to cost \$776. It was recommended that the Government assume this expense.

The recommendation of the Citizens' Committee was adopted and the Government contributes the sum of \$1,000 from the "State Entertainments" fund, towards the incidental expenses, on the understanding that the Committee provide for all matters connected with the ball. The Government will assume the expense of erecting the inaugural platform and cost incidental to the inaugural ceremonies.

It was also voted that permission be granted to the committee to erect a dancing pavilion on the Waikiki side of the Executive building as requested. The matter of the Youman Land Title case was discussed and it was voted that the Minister of the Interior be requested to ask the Survey Department to compare the deed and the decree of the court and inform the Department which is correct.

The matter of the application of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company for an amendment to its charter was brought and referred to the Attorney-General and Mr. W. O. Smith to make various changes before action is taken.

The application of the Club Stables, Ltd., for an amendment to its articles of association was referred to the Attorney-General.

The Minister of Finance was authorized to pay the following amount: \$229.84, the excess of the amount required for the pay of "Salaries of Acting Circuit Judges" up to and including the 31st day of May, 1900, over the pro rata amount of the appropriation.

The Minister of the Interior read a communication from the Secretary of the Bureau of Immigration enclosing a bill of Messrs. Alexander & Baldwin for \$250 for the importation of two Tyrolean families, but as there is no appropriation at present by which this amount can be paid, the matter will have to be deferred until the Legislature meets.

A letter from Mr. W. O. Smith under date of May 18th, on behalf of the Edwin Hall Estate, was read with reference to the extension of Beretania street near its junction with King street, as was also Mr. W. E. Rowell's report on the same, dated May 26th. An offer will be made to the Edwin Hall Estate for the Government to fill to grade the proposed extension running through the estate and make the necessary sidewalks free of charge to the estate in consideration of the deed by the Hall Estate of the requested amount of land required to build the extension.

The application of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company to have the lines and grades of the street defined upon which it proposes to lay its track was referred to the Attorney-General.

Upon the approval of the Attorney-General, Articles of Association will be granted to the Honolulu Dairyman's Association and also to Emmeluth & Co., Ltd.

Upon the approval of the Attorney-General it was voted that the amendment to the charter of the Hilo Electric Light Co. be granted as requested. The Articles of Association of the Owl Drug Co., Ltd., will be returned for correction. They do not explicitly state whether five of the incorporators are residents of the Islands, but use the word "citizens," and the affidavit should state that the list of subscribers shows the names of all the persons who have subscribed to the capital stock.

### HARTWELL'S LAND PURCHASE.

Emmeluth Contends that the Price Was Reasonable.

The article on the manner in which land values have been forced up by the army hospital needs, instancing the price demanded by John Emmeluth for six acres, has drawn a letter from Mr. Emmeluth, in which he contends that Mr. Hartwell in paying nearly \$7,000 per acre for Judd's land made an investment which was satisfactory to him. Perhaps Mr. Hartwell, were he to write, would put a different complexion on the matter. Mr. Emmeluth is not to be blamed for getting all he could, but it will not be Colonel Ruben's fault if any other seller has the aid which fear of an adjacent hospital imparts to property owners, in forcing up prices. But here is Mr. Emmeluth's communication:

Editor Advertiser:—Under the heading of "Army Booms Land Prices," you refer to the transaction between Mr. Hartwell and myself, as follows: "Mr. Hartwell had no particular use for the land, nor is it a particularly good in-

vestment." I would pass the statement as a matter of news were it borne out by the facts, but in justice to myself I cannot allow the imputation contained in the quoted statement to go unchallenged.

Mr. Hartwell did have use for the land, and more than a year ago asked me for the refusal of the same should I desire at any time to sell.

Two months ago I gave Mr. Alfred Carter, his son-in-law, the refusal of the identical property at \$35,000, and it was declined after some weeks.

Being in a position to require all the available means I could command—and having an opportunity on terms that were acceptable, I was negotiating for a lease of the premises when a movement was set on foot culminating in the purchase of the property.

I have no present ability to make more favorable overtures, but I will do this: The statement above quoted bears authoritative I offer, within thirty days to enter into an agreement to repurchase the property transferred—within eighteen months from date—at the price paid me with 6 per cent interest added.

This indicates my view of values on improved real property. Mr. H. had a bargain at the purchase price, and the longer he holds it the more this fact will be in evidence. Man is a covetous animal. I will immediately go to work laying out a new homestead, with better view, a better selection of fruit trees—everything better than the one I just sold—and fifteen years from now some one will come along and in a spasm of joy over the beautiful prospect, will dig up about what will make up interest account on my investment, and then—well, this is a queer world.

JOHN EMMELUTH.

### DON'T NEGLECT

A Common Case of Piles—It may Lead to Serious Results.  
(From the Sydney Herald.)

When people generally understand that all such fatal diseases as fistula, ulcer of the rectum, fissure, etc., almost invariably begin in a simple case of piles, they will learn the wisdom of taking prompt treatment for the first appearance of trouble in this quarter. Doan's Ointment will certainly cure every form of piles—itching, bleeding, protruding, or blind piles—and hundreds of lives have been saved by using this cheap, effective remedy right at the start, because at such a time a single pot will effect a cure, while in the old chronic, deep-seated cases, several pots are sometimes necessary before a lasting cure is effected. Here is a case:

Mr. William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Avoca," Bankstown, has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full:

Messrs. Foster-McClellan Co., 76 Pitt St., Sydney, N. S. W., February 14, 1899.

Dear Sirs:—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 22 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines, but got relief for a short time only. Seeing your Ointment advertised I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours gratefully,  
WILLIAM GILLIVER.

It cannot be repeated too often that Doan's Ointment will cure itching piles. IT WILL CURE THEM ABSOLUTELY. But do not take the manufacturer's word for this; ask or write Mr. Gilliver; he knows, for it cured him, and he lives in Bankstown, a suburb 12 miles from Sydney. Is not that the best possible kind of proof? Could there be better?

Doan's Ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Holister Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### Wedding Announcement.

Cards for the marriage of Margaret Grace McCarrison to Charles Henry Smith have been issued by Mrs. Jane McCarrison. The ceremony will take place on June 7. Mr. Smith is connected with the Bureau of Public Works.

### SPEAKING OF RUNNING MATES.



"The selection of a running mate for Mr. Bryan is now under consideration by the Democratic leaders."—Washington Dispatch.

## TRADE AND THE FLAG

America's Commerce  
With Its Emblem.

IS A COLONIZING POWER

The Figures Show Gain in Business  
Since Uncle Sam Went  
Abroad.

American control of the Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba and Porto Rico does not depend for its justification on any mere balance of dollars and cents.

We are in these islands not for gain, but because of a duty which we owe their people. If our protection gives them more peace, thrift, law and order than they had before—if it opens to them a new meaning of liberty and a broader range of enlightenment—why, then, we have perfectly succeeded, even if our few dependencies provide no new market for a single added bale of American goods.

We did not count the probable profit when we sent our army and our fleet to Santiago and Manila. No such thought was in our consciences. But where the flag has gone commerce, almost without effort follows. There has been no organized effort to attempt to "exploit" or "develop" our new dependencies. In fact, not one of them, except perhaps Hawaii, is ready for such a thing, even if it were in contemplation.

The two chief islands of the Philippines are still vexed by a factional and Cuban has not half recovered from Spanish devastation. Porto Rico lies under industrial paralysis due partly to the awful hurricane and partly to long but inevitable delay in needed legislation. In not one of these dependencies are conditions normal. With not one of them have trade relations been set on a permanent basis. And yet every one of them exhibits what under the circumstances is an astonishing increase of commerce with the United States.

Our imports from Cuba, according to the Treasury returns just published, amounted to \$10,100,000 in the first nine months of the present fiscal year, a gain of no less than \$6,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. Our exports to Cuba in these nine months past aggregated \$19,500,000, a gain of more than \$7,000,000.

Our imports from Porto Rico in the first three-quarters of the present fiscal year were valued at \$725,482, a decrease of about \$200,000, due to accidental and temporary causes—the hurricane and the tariff dispute in Congress. But our exports to Porto Rico in these nine months have run up to \$2,708,000, as compared with \$1,702,000 in the first three-quarters of the fiscal year 1899.

Hawaii, considering its small population of only a little over a hundred thousand, makes a marvelous exhibit. Our imports from the rich little Pacific archipelago in the first nine months of the fiscal year 1900 have been \$14,500,000, an increase of about \$3,500,000. Our exports to Hawaii have reached \$10,214,000, an increase of more than \$3,700,000.

The distant Philippines, with which our trade has until now been inconsiderable, sent us in these nine months goods valued at \$3,871,000, an increase of \$1,100,000 over the nine months of a year ago, and we shipped to the islands goods of our own valued at \$1,976,000, an increase of \$1,815,000.

Taking Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines together, the Treasury statistics prove that our imports from them in the nine months past have been \$28,277,000, an increase in round numbers of \$9,800,000, or 35 per cent over the figures of the first nine months of 1899. Our exports to these islands amounted to \$34,988,000, an increase of \$13,811,000, or a gain of a little less than 40 per cent. In fact, our exports to these new dependencies exceeded our imports to all of South and Central America.

This is only an incident—not the end—of the great national policy which has liberated Cuba and brought the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico beneath the Stars and Stripes. American control of these islands is now only in its first tentative stages. Trade does not follow all flags. If it even now follows ours, it is a most impressive token that our Government and our people are fit for their responsibilities, and that the United States is destined to be the great colonizing and tranquillizing Power of the world.

### DIARRHOEA AT SANTIAGO.

Charles H. Marks, while acting in the capacity of nurse at the Second Division Hospital of the Fifth Army Corps at Santiago de Cuba, used a few bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for diarrhoea and found it to work like a charm. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., Ltd., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## Cuticura

REMEDIES

THE SET  
\$1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

**SAVE YOUR HAIR** Warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients, and greatest of skin cures, will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated and itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce luxuriant, lustrous hair, with clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c; OINTMENT, 50c; RESOLVENT, 50c. POTTER & BROS., Genl. Franch. Boston, U. S. A. Retailers: F. SCHAEFER & CO., Ltd., London. How to Cure Humors, free.

W. H. RICE, President

W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co.,  
LIMITED.

Commission Merchants

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IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Horses, Mules, Cows, Etc.  
Harness, Vehicles, Etc.

Harness Made to Order.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Model 50

Columbia Chainless

BICYCLES

\$65 CASH \$65

FITTED WITH ANY SADDLE OR GEAR

Hartford, Goodrich, Palmer, Dunlop, Morgan & Wright, Cactus or Road Tires.

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J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

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POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial  
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALT, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AYERDAM, Manager.

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### INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds .... £3,975,000.

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Capital ..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been ap-

pointed agents of the above company

are prepared to insure risks against

fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and

on Merchandise stored therein on the

most favorable terms. For particulars

apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies

have established a general agency here,

and the undersigned, general agents,

are authorized to take risks against

the dangers of the sea at the most rea-

sonable rates and on the most favor-

able terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,

River and Land Transport,

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at

Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands,

the undersigned general agents are au-

thorized to take risks against the dan-

gers of the sea at the most reasonable

rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

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Capital of the Company

and reserve, reinsurance

companies ..... 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance

companies ..... 101,650,000

Total reinsurance ..... 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company

and reserve, reinsurance

companies ..... 8,300,000

Capital their reinsurance

companies ..... 35,000,000

Total reinsurance ..... 43,300,000

The undersigned, general agents of

the above two companies, for the Ha-

waiian Islands, are prepared to insure

Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and

Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar

and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the har-

bor, against loss or damage by fire

on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-American

Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States

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INSURANCE

AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

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OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted

to cure all kinds of urinary complaints.

Free from Mercury. Established over 50

years. In boxes of 60, each of all Chemicals

and Patent Medicines Vendors throughout the

W. & A. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland

Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.



